the plate is more than half a degree, while its width varies from a few minutes of arc, at the star No. 151, to twenty or more minutes opposite the star No. 162.

A photograph taken February 27th which I exposed for 90^m shows, less conspicuously, the same object. Since the 21st the weather has been unfavorable so that the possibility of seeing the nebula *visually* is still a question to be decided.

J. M. SCHAEBERLE.

LICK OBSERVATORY, March 23, 1892.

P. S.—On the evenings of March 24 and 25 I made exposures of 200^m and 195^m respectively. These plates plainly show that the nebula joins the above mentioned stars W. B. 5^h, Nos. 151 and 162. Prints made so as to show only the brightest parts of the nebula reveal the following structure.

A narrow stream of nebulosity issues from the star No. 151 on the east side; a short distance from this star the stream divides into two parts; one running in a southeasterly direction passing the star No. 162 at a distance of two or three minutes of arc, then suddenly curving in towards the star which it joins in the south-east quadrant. This stream is inclosed by the other branch, which first runs in a more easterly direction until it reaches a point north-east of the star No. 162 where it suddenly curves in towards this star and joins it in nearly the same position-angle as the first branch. From this same point of junction a third stream runs from the star in a southerly direction for a distance of 5′ or more and then turns towards the east. On the original plates several very faint nearly equidistant bands of luminosity are shown in the northern part of the nebula. Taken as a whole a certain resemblance to the Orion nebula is apparent. J. M. S.

ERRATUM IN VOLUME III.

Professor WEINEK points out the following Erratum in Volume III, page 340, line + 12; *for* 2.5^{mm} *read* 0.25^{mm}.

CORRECTION TO PUBLICATIONS NO. 16.

In *Publications* A. S. P. Volume III, page 253, line + 14, *for* "on" *read* "of".